

## BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1894.

## Facts About Wool.

PROTECTIONISTS WAKE UP  
THE WRONG PASSENGER.A Real Sheep Raiser Gives Con-  
gressman Burrows Some  
Heterodox Opinions.The Tariff Enables Manufac-  
turers to Depress the Price  
of Domestic Products.

The lamentations of the prophets of high protection over the placing of wool on the free list by the Wilson bill finely illustrate the homely old English saw, "Great cry and little wool."

With a view to demonstrating, with all the painful particulars, the blue ruin which would overtake the poor woolgrower as soon as the new tariff went into effect, a Republican firm of wool brokers sent out a circular to a number of sheep farmers asking them to write their answers to a series of questions and send them to Hon. Julius C. Burrows, the Michigan apostle of McKinleyism. Incidentally, it was intimated to the woolgrowers in this circular that they would do well to show, in their answers to the questions submitted, how greatly they had thrived and prospered under the present tariff.

One of the sheep farmers thus called upon to supply the ammunition of facts for the artillery of debate now to be unlimbered on the floors of congress and trained upon the Wilson bill responds in an open letter, printed in the New York World. This letter contains a mass of useful information which, though not at all what Hon. Julius C. Burrows and his associates on the opposition side of congress will care to use in their coming speeches, is of timely interest to the general public, who only want to get at the truth about these tariff problems and are not concerned as to whose pet theories are damaged thereby.

This particular woolgrower dates his instructive letter from Carbon, Wyo. Replying to the request that he should tell Mr. Burrows just why wool cannot be grown as cheaply in this country as in Australia or other foreign countries, he says, "There is no reason why we cannot grow wool as cheap, if not cheaper, here than any other place in the world." In response to the vital question, "What did wool net you on the farm or ranch during the past season in comparison with previous ones?" Mr. Burrows gets some most discouraging disclosures. This Wyoming woolgrower states that he netted 9 1/2 cents per pound for what he has sold of his 1893 clip; that the clip of 1892 netted him 14 cents per pound, and that the clip of 1891, sold before the McKinley law went into effect, netted him the best price of all—17 cents per pound. This fact, quite unavailable as it is for high protectionist orators, is clinched by the further testimony of this candid Wyoming woolgrower. "My experience," he writes, "during the past season is that it is the duldest I have had, in spite of the fact that there is a duty on the foreign wool that amounts to more than the value of mine."

Invited by another of these questions to state how he could overcome the advantage of the foreign woolgrowers if the McKinley duty of 11 cents per pound was removed, this plain spoken sheep farmer replies: "The American has the advantage of the foreigner in woolgrowing. And wool sells for less under the McKinley law than ever before." And to still another question, intended to lead to a glorification of the McKinley wool duties, he says: "If by taxing every man 75 cents who buys a suit of clothes we could get 11 cents extra for our wool, we would not kick about it, whether the men so taxed would or not," but the fact is, he insists, that he gets much less for his wool now than before the McKinley act was passed.

Very significant are the closing sentences of this notable reply to Mr. Burrows' questions, which Mr. Burrows, we may be sure, will not care to quote. Says this honest sheep farmer of Wyoming: "In summing up the whole business I have come to the conclusion that we have nothing to hope for from protection, as the duty on foreign wool is more than the price of American wool. We have nothing to fear from the foreign woolgrower. The cause of the depression in the wool business is that the manufacturers and commission men have taken advantage of the tariff agitation and general business depression to put down prices, so that they can get wool for their own prices."

There is of course quite another standpoint from which free wool can and will be justified—the standpoint of the woolen clothing and carpet manufacturers, whose business will be built up by it, and the yet broader standpoint of the general mass of consumers, whose clothing and carpets will be thereby reduced in cost. It is nevertheless reassuring to the friends of true tariff reform, who do not desire to injure any American industry in the process of reducing and equalizing tariff burdens, to learn from the testimony of the men who know best—the woolgrowers themselves—that McKinley duties have not really helped them at all, and that the transfer of wool to the free list will not hurt them; moreover, that it will liberate them from the grip of the protectionists, who are now able to combine, under the shelter of the high tariff on foreign wools, to dictate low prices for the American clip.—Baltimore Sun.

## Too Severe a Test.

Congressman Harter, who is himself a large manufacturer, is of the opinion that the direful predictions of the manufacturers is mere clap net, to beguile the unwary wage earner with. If it were not that manufacturers were really being injured by proposed tariff reductions, the effect would be seen in lower prices for manufactured goods as well as in wage reductions. The present scare will not stand this test.

## WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

## Protective Duties Have No Influence on the Price of Labor.

The McKinleyites assert that the higher the duty the higher the wages of American labor, and the lower the duty the lower the wages. This is untrue. Wages are highest in unprotected industries. Wages in the same industries, under the same tariff, vary greatly in the different states of the Union. Therefore when they threaten to close their factories or to lower wages because their protective duty is to be reduced by the Wilson bill they are simply blackmailing their employees for votes or trying to frighten congress.

There is only one way in which the price of anything can be increased by the tariff. That is by limiting its supply by placing a tax or duty on it. There is no duty on labor. Men are on the free list. Foreigners compete on even terms with natives. For many years the protected manufacturers imported the cheapest labor they could find in Europe. Some of them do it now, violating the contract labor law. No manufacturer pays higher wages than he is obliged to in the unprotected labor market.

It does not follow that higher rates of wages mean greater cost of labor. As a rule, high wages mean cheap products, because high priced men are much more efficient than low priced men. Secretary Blaine reported that this was so as to cotton operatives. American workmen are more skillful, intelligent and enterprising than foreign workmen, and American machinery is better. The average cost of a ton of paper in an American mill is \$8.87; in the English mill it is \$13.46, though wages are higher here.

In many cases under the McKinley law the protection on an American product is greater than all the wages or labor cost. The labor in mining a ton of coal costs from 60 to 70 cents; the mine owner is protected by a tax of 73 cents plus the cost of transporting the foreign product.

Wages do not go up with increased duties. They did not in 1890. In 1890 the average tariff tax was 24 per cent; the average labor cost in protected articles was 25 per cent of the whole cost of the product. In 1880 the tax had risen to 46 per cent and labor cost had fallen to 22 per cent. Today the tax is 48 per cent and the labor cost probably not above 20.

The wage cutting and mill closing of the monopolists are simply repetitions of their campaign scares.—New York World.

## Ad Valorem or Democratic Duties.

Under an ad valorem tariff our customs officials must watch for undervaluation frauds. Under specific duties the people cannot escape being robbed whether they watch or not.

Specific duties group a number of articles together and charge as much upon the cheaper as upon the more costly. The poor family gets the worst of the deal right along.

When a tariff of specific duties is framed, the lobbyist is on hand to have classifications arranged so that his protected infant shall have prohibitive rates under cover of apparently low rates on articles which are little used or which need no protection. While the lobbyist is at work the foreign manufacturer and the importer are not asleep. They modify their goods a little, change the style of packing and employ various arts to slip into the most advantageous classifications. Sometimes they succeed; often they fail. But when they do succeed they make fortunes.

While the ad valorem system may permit John Wamamaker to import undervalued ribbons and trimmings, the specific system is a born fraud. In the one there is some risk of fraud, increasing rapidly as the rate is made higher and decreasing rapidly as the rate is reformed, while the other is a certain fraud, constantly acting.

Chairman Wilson's preference for ad valorem duties is Democratic. The party always preferred them, and its great reform achievement of 1846 was founded upon that principle.—St. Louis Republic.

## Tariff Bill Prospects.

There seems to be no room for doubt that the business men of the country, irrespective of party, are anxious to have the bill passed and put in operation, as soon as may be consistent with proper deliberation and attention to har-

## How Much Rain Will Fall?

The Weekly Courier-Journal has struck a popular note in its weather guessing contests. A wonderful amount of interest was taken in its offer of \$1,000 for the closest guesses to the coldest day and temperature during February, at Louisville, and much valuable information was gathered by subscribers on the subject. This contest has just been decided, there being twenty-eight lucky guessers. The weekly Courier-Journal now makes another offer on the same line. For the closest guesses to the amount of rain that will fall at Louisville during the month of May, the Weekly Courier-Journal will give \$1,000. This money will be divided into nine teen presents—one of \$500, two of \$100 each, two of \$50 each, four of \$25 each, and ten of \$10 each. Each guess must be accompanied by \$1, to pay for one year's subscription to the Weekly Courier-Journal, the best Democratic paper published. The rain-fall is scientifically measured, to the hundredth part of an inch. The heaviest rain-fall in May during the past twenty years was seven inches and forty-six hundredths of an inch. The lightest was one inch even. The measurements are made by the Government officials of the Weather Bureau at Louisville. Sample copies of the paper with full particulars of the contest, will be sent free to any address. Write at once, as under no circumstances will any guesses be received after April 30th. Address Weekly Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When I was sick, we gave her Castoria.

mony of detail. If the Republicans as politicians really think that the bill will be injurious to the country, they must think it will be injurious to the party responsible for it. Therefore they ought to be entirely willing to see it put in operation as soon as possible, so that its effects might be seen before the congressional elections next November. Hence there is ground for the hope that they will make no factious opposition. There is even ground for the hope that they will not lend their aid to any faction of the majority which may attempt to emasculate the bill.—Chicago Herald.

## The Reform Club's Opinion.

The Reform club has adopted the following resolutions concerning the Wilson tariff bill:

Resolved, That this committee, although of opinion that the duties imposed by the Wilson bill are in many cases much too high and will frequently not produce as large a revenue as could otherwise be obtained, nevertheless heartily approves of the reduction of taxes thereby provided for and favors the passage of the bill, and recommends reducing rates as may be obtainable.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing resolution, a committee of five be appointed by the chair—with liberty to add to their number—which shall have power to take any measures which may seem to them expedient for the purpose of promoting the enactment of the new tariff bill, with proper amendments.

## The Chicago Herald (Ind.) fears that at the present rate of progress the new tariff law will not go into effect before September next. "This is not an agreeable prospect for the country of the Democratic party," it says.

## SUFFERING OFF THE MAINE COAST.

Hundreds of Fishermen on Outlying Islands on the Verge of Starvation.

Hundreds of fishermen are on the verge of starvation and suffering for the want of proper clothing within 50 miles of Portland. There are hundreds of islands in Casco bay and scattered along the coast between Portland and the Kennebec river. These are for the most part inhabited by fishermen who depend entirely upon their nets and seines for food. During the past few weeks these people have not been able to set any nets on account of the frequent and severe storms which have swept the coast. The fishermen live out of the line of coasters and are visited only at infrequent intervals by fishing smacks and summer visitors.

Malaga island, where most of the suffering is found, is situated about a mile and a half from the mainland and is perhaps three miles in circumference. Upon this island are three huts built of logs and mud, and these huts are crowded with 35 to 40 people. They were visited by the crew of a fishing smack which was obliged to seek shelter from the storm behind the island. The story as told by one of the crew here shows that unless help arrives to these people soon they will starve to death. When the smack was seen nearing the islands, the half starved people rushed down to the beach and set up a howl of joy. They were barefooted for the most part and poorly clothed at the best. Some of the women were almost naked, and several children have died from exposure and want of proper food. The huts are said to be in a filthy condition and afford but scant shelter from the bitter cold.

The smack had but little food on board, having made a poor haul of fish. The crew gave the islanders such food as they could spare and almost robbed themselves of clothing to assist the ill clothed beings. The men on the island say that they were not able to obtain enough fish this fall to provide themselves with supplies for the winter, and when the storms prevented their setting their nets they were left without food.

The coast at this point is thinly settled with fishermen, who are reported to be in almost as bad a condition as the islanders. Yarmouth, Bear and Basket islands are said to be as badly off as the Malaga islanders.—Portland Cor. Boston Herald.

## Utilizing Atmospheric Effects.

Delicate tints prevail in the architecture of the California Midwinter fair, and an effort has been made to so distribute and arrange them that the peculiar atmospheric effects of the climate shall be utilized to enhance the harmony and increase the beauty. Warm tones are not necessary, and the darkness of the background afforded by the almost black foliage is a magnificent setting. Much gold has been used.—San Francisco Argonaut.

## Snow Statues For Charity.

London is talking about the adoption of an interesting winter fad, which has been popular for several seasons in Brussels. All the sculptors of the city were invited to spend two or three days creating snow statues and groups in one of the public parks, and then the public was invited to view the collection upon payment of a small fee for the benefit of the poor.

In the  
Spring

Those who would insure to themselves the greatest degree of safety, and the enjoyment of that good health which is life's greatest blessing, should be careful to do these two things:

PURIFY THE BLOOD  
AND  
TONE UP THE SYSTEM

For doing these things in the safest, surest and most pleasant way

Dr. King's  
Royal Germetuer

Is pre-eminently the greatest of all medical remedies. It is as pleasant to take as lemonade, acts like magic upon the blood and nervous system, expels all the waste, stimulates digestion and gives appetite, puts roses on the cheek and joy in the heart.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
\$1.00, six for \$5.00.

Manufactured only by King's Royal Germetuer Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SUCH  
Beautiful Goods

This is the exclamation of every person that enters our store, and more especially the ladies, they know and are quick to recognize the beautiful in everything and don't hesitate to applaud. This is gratifying to us and we take it as a compliment to our good taste and judgment in buying.

It has ever been our aim and pleasure to serve our customers and cater to their wants in the matter of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries and Notions.

We take special pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to our



## SPRING STOCK



Embracing as it does the largest assortment of New and Seasonable Goods ever shown on this market. The styles are correct, the prices right.

## —Our Dress Goods—

Such Styles were never shown, such Beauties were never seen, and Prices were never so low.

## ARTISTIC PATTERNS

In wash materials, embracing the latest Novelties in Duck Suitings, Figured Corded Muslins, Zephyr Ginghams and Real French Organdies.

These are rare, beautiful goods and so cheap.

## EMBROIDERIES.

Laces and White Goods, Underwear and Hosiery, India Linen, Dimity, Mulls, Pique, French and English Nainsooks, Embroidered Swiss.

## BLACK DRESS GOODS.

We show a large assortment, all of the best values and at the most satisfactory prices.

## SERGES.

Imperial Goods, Henriettas, Crepons and Granite Cloths. Beautiful goods and very cheap.

## SILKS.

A large variety of China Moire wash and plain goods.

## A NEW

And beautiful line of Handkerchiefs, Bows and Scarfs for ladies.

## Half Wool Challies,

In Black Grounds with dainty colored figures, very cheap.

## DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Comprising a full line of Jet Bands, Headings in different widths & colors, Lace Braids, Persian Bands, Jet Fringe and Jet Ornaments.

## LADIES FURNISHINGS.

Corsets, Drawers, Chemises, Gowns, Fast Black Hose, Ribbed Lisle Hose, Ribbed Vests, Collars, Cuffs, Insertings, Veilings and Ribbons.

## Housekeeper's Goods.

To this line we call special attention. Our Table Linens, Napkins and Towels are marked down to suit the times, and housekeeper's will find it to their interest to buy these goods now and from us.

## Kid Gloves.

A full assortment, latest styles and lowest prices.

## Calicoes.

New and beautiful patterns and stacks of them at all prices.

## OUTTING FLANNELS.

In large variety of colors, Goods for Black Skirts.

## Satinets.

The largest assortment and most beautiful patterns ever shown on this market. The best of all is the price is so very low.

## Lace Curtains.

We offer great bargains in these goods. A beautiful assortment to select from. Don't pass us by on these goods.

## Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths and Rugs.

In these goods we defy competition. The stock is large, the assortment complete and the prices right. If you want a Carpet we can suit you both in quality and price.

## Clothing, Hats and Shoes.

In these we lead. It is no use to talk about these goods. They do their own talking. All you have to do is to see them and you'll buy them.

## Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,

Anything you want in these lines. We were never in better shape to serve our customers in these goods. Good Goods, honest values, low prices and good service is our motto in this department.

## In All Departments of Our House,

We aim to keep up a full assortment of the choicest goods in each department. We buy them right, we sell them right, giving every customer full value for his money. Come in and give us your trade.



## W. H. Bowmer &amp; Son,

THE LEADING MERCHANTS,

CLOVERPORT, KY.